environmental clearance. These projects are appraised by a multi disciplinary Expert Appraisal Committee constituted for the purpose, based on the detailed environment impact assessment study carried out by the project proponent, which *inter-alia* include the likely impacts of the proposed project on different components of the environment and the requisite Environment Management Plan. The necessary environmental safeguard measures are stipulated while granting environmental clearance to such projects for their implementation during the project cycle for ensuring sustainable development. Further, mining of minerals is carried out as per the approved mine plan.

Pollution due to cement factories in Rewa

†2452 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories set up in Rewa and Satna districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of people who suffered from various diseases due to pollution by these factories and how many of them died;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of measures taken to control this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) There are 06 cement plants in Rewa and Satna districts of Madhya Pradesh, out of which, 05 are reportedly complying with the pollution control norms. Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board has been asked by the Central Pollution Control Board to take necessary action against the non-compliant plant. No environmental health monitoring study has been undertaken by the Government for these cement plants.

Conservation of forests

2453.SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new initiative contemplated by Government in conserving forests and improving profit margin of forest produce;

(b) the details of revenue earned during the last five years from various States; and

(c) the steps taken to protect and preserve the forests in the North Eastern Region and the details of the proposal and the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The new initiatives contemplated by the Government in .conserving forests include:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Expanding the scope of the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme by adding components such as:

   (i) Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves

   (ii) Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystem

   (iii) Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species

   (iv) Preparedness for meeting challenges of Bamboo flowering and improving management of Bamboo forests (renaming the scheme as Intensification of Forest Management).

2. Provision of additional central assistance for the Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover with an allocation of Rs. 500.00 crores has been introduced in the Union Budget of 2009-10.

3. Expanding the scope of the present capacity building schemes for including Training and Capacity Building of frontline forestry personnel, personnel of other services and other stakeholders including elected representatives of people, local bodies, NGOs, school teachers and others.

4. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight mission to *inter alia* help counter the effects of climate change through afforestation programmes.

Forest Produce is classified either as Timbers or Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Timber is sold by Forest Department which fixes the reserve price of timber from time to time. Regarding the minor forest produce, no minimum support price has been fixed for them by Government of India.

(b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 lays emphasis on forests meeting the requirements of fuel-wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations. Therefore, the emphasis of the role of forests has shifted to meeting the requirements of the people from that of revenue generation. The revenue collected by various States / UTs in the course of Sustainable Management of Forests is not collated at the level of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(c) In the North East Region of the country, the Ministry has been implementing the following schemes for the protection and preservation of forests:–

(i) The Integrated Forest Protection Scheme under which the Ministry provides financial assistance to the North Eastern States for protection of forests. Under this Scheme the main components of works include forest fire control and management, survey and demarcation of forest areas; preparation of working plans and infrastructure development. The State-wise amount allotted during the last two years are:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09
1	Assam	496.00	400.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	308.42	282.84
3	Manipur	143.55	206.843
4	Meghalaya	86.00	189.00
5	Mizoram	414.37	410.373
6	Nagaland	365.4264	222.479
7	Sikkim	120.6648	273.79
8	Tripura	98.593	156.00
	TOTAL :	2033.024	2141.325

(ii) The Management of Perspective Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboo in the North Eastern Region (a 100% Central Sponsored Scheme) to provide financial assistance to the North Eastern States to take preventive and control measures for mitigating the adverse effects of flowering of bamboo and to promote utilization of the harvested bamboo alongwith regeneration and re-stocking of the forest areas affected by the gregarious flowering. The State-wise funds released to the States during the entire period of the Scheme is given below:

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Implementing States	Amount released during FY 2007-08	Amount released during FY 2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2275	00.25
2.	Assam	2.045	2.204
3.	Manipur	3.000	1.456
4.	Meghalaya	3.500	1.59
5.	Mizoram	5.263	5.00
6.	Nagaland	1.6810	0.0
7.	Tripura	5.6850	4.2
8.	ICFRE	0.00	0.30
	GRAND TOTAL :	21.4015	15.00

(iii) The Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats scheme which provides assistance to the State /UTs Government for the protection of wildlife and their habitats. The major components under the scheme include:

(I) Support to protected areas

(II) Protection of wildlife Outside Protected Areas

(III) Recovery programmes for critically endangered species and habitats.

The funds released during the last two years in respect of the North Eastern States are:-

(In Rs. Lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	2007-08 (actual release)	2008-09 (actual release)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.05	193.31
2.	Assam	81.78	161.095
3.	Manipur	105.90	100.905
4.	Meghalaya	64.88	58.007
5.	Sikkim	159.22	187.73
6.	Mizoram	169.46	289.09
7.	Nagaland	19.11	28.415
8.	Tripura	36.00	0
	TOTAL :	761.40	1018.552

(iv) The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme being implemented through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Department Agency (FDA) at Forest Division Level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. A total of 139 FDAs are being operationalized in North-Eastern States. Rehabilitation of jhumlands (shifting cultivation) have been given specific focus under the programme, and so far 32 jhum projects out of 33 sanctioned projects under NAP Scheme have been sanctioned in NE States. The State-wise details are as under

S.No.	State/UT	2007-08 Fund released	2008-09 Fund released
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	3.25
2.	Assam	8.58	9.78
3.	Manipur	12.37	9.51
4.	Meghalaya	5.94	4.69
5.	Sikikim	11.28	6.63
6.	Mizoram	16.75	13.61

1	2	3	4
7.	Nagaland	7.75	6.64
8.	Tripura	5.02	0.89
	TOTAL :	72.55	55.00

Per capita emissions in India

†2454. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita emissions in India is less than that in USA and England;

(b) if so, the details thereof in India, USA and England;

(c) whether Government is considering to take any measures to lessen the present level of emission in India; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the effects of said emission on the life of common man and agriculture in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per UNDP Human Development Report 2008, the per capita CO2 emissions in India are only 1.2 tonnes as compared to 20.6 and 9.8 of United Kingdom respectively.

(c) and (d) India is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. While India does not have any Green House Gases (GHG) abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, a range of policies and programs have been followed that include improving energy efficiency & conservation as well setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, power sector reforms, promoting hydro and renewable energy, promotion of clean coal technologies, coal washing & efficient utilization of coal, afforestation and conservation of forests, reduction of gas flaring, use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport, encouraging mass rapid transport systems and environmental quality management These measures help achieve better energy intensity while addressing climate change as co-benefit.

According to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture, no definite evidence of variation in foodgrain production in the country has been noticed, as the process of climate change is slow and the effects are felt over several decades. As per the preliminary assessment of projected impacts on agriculture, undertaken at the time of the preparation of India's First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a mixed projection of yields of various crops across regions has been indicated and no definite trends have yet been established.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.